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ABSTRACT

This report is a statistical study of juvenile court cases in 1972. The data demonstrates how the court is frequently utilized in dealing with juvenile delinquency by the police as well as by other community agencies and parents. Excluded from this report are the ordinary traffic cases handled by juvenile court. The data indicate that: (1) in 1972, for the first time since 1961, delinquency cases decreased from the previous year; (2) that, although delinquency remains primarily a boys' problem, the disparity between the number of boys' and girls' delinquency court cases is narrowing; (3) between 1971 and 1972 the number of delinquency cases handled non-judicially (i.e., without the filing of a petition) increased slightly as contrasted with a decrease of 3% in those handled judicially. Data are not available on the types of offenses for which juveniles are referred to the courts. The Appendix contains an alphabetic listing of states with an analysis of all types of children's cases disposed of judicially and non-judicially by all juvenile courts reporting for 1972. (Author/HMV)

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JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS 1972

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JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS - 1972

INTRODUCTION

The information in this publication is based on children's cases disposed of by juvenile courts. The data are affected by several factors. For example, the ages of children and the types of cases over which courts have jurisdiction are established by State law and often vary in different States and sometimes vary within the same State. This discrepancy affects the number of cases reported and, consequently, the comparability of the reports from the various courts.

The number of children's cases reported by different courts is influenced also by the organization and scope of other agencies in the community. For example, in some communities where social service agencies are well established and abundant, the police, schools and parents often refer cases for service to those agencies rather than to the juvenile court. The latter is used mostly when its judicial authority is needed. In other communities, the juvenile court is one of only a few agencies providing social services for children and in such communities, the juvenile court is utilized to a much greater extent. Furthermore, whether or not a child ever comes to the attention of the court is often decided by varying community and parental attitudes toward a child's behavior.

Because of these and other limitations (many of which are not measurable), juvenile court statistics, when taken by themselves, cannot measure the full extent of delinquency, dependency, or neglect; and they can be particularly misleading when used to compare one community with another. They do, however, indicate how frequently the juvenile court is utilized in dealing with such cases.

James A. Hart
Commissioner
Office of Youth Development

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Delinquency Cases

Size of the problem (Table 1)

Over one million (1,112,500) juvenile delinquency cases, excluding traffic offenses, were estimated as being handled by all juvenile courts in the United States in 1972. The estimated number of children involved in these cases (959,000) was lower, however, since in some instances the same child was referred more than once during the year. These children represent 2.9 percent of all children aged 10 through 17 in the country.

Trend (Tables 5, 6, 7, 8 and chart)

In 1972, for the first time since 1961, delinquency cases decreased from the previous year. The overall decrease for the country was slight - only 1 percent - while at the same time the child population, aged 10 through 17, increased by less than 1 percent (0.5). This is a reversal of the recent trend where the delinquency cases not only increased each year but the increase generally exceeded that of the child population.

Both urban and rural courts experienced decreases in 1972 -- by 3 and 2 percent respectively. Semi-urban courts, however, had a 4 percent increase.

Comparison of police and court data

Juvenile court delinquency statistics cited in this report mainly show how frequently the court is utilized in dealing with juvenile delinquency by the police as well as by other community agencies and parents. Another source of data relating to juvenile delinquency is police arrests of juveniles. Both series of data--police arrests of juveniles reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and juvenile court delinquency cases reported here--show a remarkable similarity in their trends over a long period of time despite their differences in definitions, units of count, extent of coverage, etc. Both figures surged upward during World War II, fell off sharply in the immediate postwar years, and then began to climb again. Their trends have been steadily upward since 1949, with the exception of a slight decrease in court cases in 1961 and now again in 1972. In 1972, again, both series of data are close. Police arrests of juveniles increased only slightly by eight-tenths of 1 percent and, as mentioned above, juvenile court delinquency cases decreased slightly by 1 percent.

Types of offenses

Data are not available in the national juvenile court statistical reporting program on the types of offenses for which juveniles are referred to the courts. To examine these, one needs to rely upon the data on police arrests of juveniles reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its Uniform Crime Reports. These include arrests for non-status offenses, which would be crimes if committed by adults, as well as two juvenile status offenses (running away and curfew violations). Inasmuch as the police are the major source of referral of delinquency cases to juvenile courts, the offenses for which juveniles are arrested should pretty well represent most offenses for which juveniles are referred to court.

In the 1972 edition of Uniform Crime Reports, the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported that despite the slight increase in 1972 in arrests of juveniles under 18 years of age, for all types of offenses combined, such arrests more than doubled (+124 percent) between 1960 and 1972. For a group of serious offenses selected as being most reliably reported (criminal homicide, forcible rape, burglary, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny and auto theft), the combined increase between 1960 and 1972 was 101 percent. When offenses against the person (homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assult and robbery), generally accepted as being the most serious crimes, are selected from the reliably reported group, the increase between 1960 and 1972 was 216 percent. Serious offenses against persons, however, still only represent about 4 percent of all arrests of juveniles.

Delinquency among girls

Delinquency remains primarily a boys' problem, but the disparity between the number of boys' and girls' delinquency court cases is narrowing. For many years, boys were referred to court for delinquency about four times as often as girls. Because of the recent faster increase in girls' cases as compared to boys', as outlined below, the ratio was reduced to three to one by 1972.

Nationally, girls' cases increased while the boys' cases decreased in 1972. The girls' cases increased 2 percent as compared to a 2 percent decrease for boys' cases. The overall increase in girls' cases in 1972 resulted primarily from large increases in semi-urban and in rural courts -- 11 and 8 percent respectively.

Girls' delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts have been rising faster than those of boys every year since 1965. Between 1965 and 1972, girls' delinquency cases increased by 101 percent whereas boys' cases increased by 49 percent.

Police arrest data also confirm that girls are participating in delinquency at a faster pace than boys. Between 1960 and 1972 arrests of girls under 18 years of age increased by 388 percent for "violent" crimes and by 301 percent for "property" crimes; for boys the percentage increases were 203 percent and 71 percent, respectively. (See Table 30, Uniform Crime Reports-1972, F.B.I.)

The rise in girls' delinquency has generally been attributed to their changing attitude towards society and society's changing attitude towards them. Instead of the passive role assumed by girls in the past and society's protective role towards them, girls are becoming more aggressive and more independent in their day-to-day activities. Unfortunately, some of this behavior has resulted in large increases in the incidences of running away from home and in participation in the use of drugs, often necessitating other crime-related activities, such as shoplifting, robbery, etc.

Method of handling (Tables 2, 4, and 7)

Almost three-fifths (59 percent) of the delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts in 1972 were handled nonjudicially (i.e. without the filing of a petition). The proportion of cases handled nonjudicially was higher in urban and semi-urban courts than in rural courts, due perhaps to the availability of specialized intake or probation staff in the larger courts. However, in 1971 and again in 1972, large percentage increases in nonjudicial handling have been occurring in the rural courts, thus reducing the gap in the proportion of cases handled in this way by the smaller rural courts as compared with the larger urban and semi-urban courts.

Between 1971 and 1972 the number of delinquency cases handled judicially by all courts decreased by 3 percent as contrasted with a very slight increase in those handled nonjudicially. This may mean that: (1) serious cases requiring judicial handling are leveling off; or (2) with the recent emphasis on diverting juveniles at every stage of their involvement in the judicial system, more and more delinquency cases, particularly in semi-urban and rural courts, are being handled without the filing of a petition (nonjudicially). When handled nonjudicially, a juvenile's further involvement in the judicial system can be averted. The juvenile is most likely to have his case adjusted or referred to other community resources. In this respect, then, diversion is occurring even after referral to the court.

The proportion of delinquency cases handled nonjudicially is very large. Even though it may be appropriate to handle as many cases as possible in this manner, it raises the question as to why so many that do not require judicial determination should even be referred to the court.

Rates (Tables 3, 5, and 6)

The rate of delinquency cases (the number of cases per 1,000 child population aged 10 through 17) was 33.6 in 1972 as compared to 34.1 in 1971. Between 1960 and 1972 the rate increased from 20.1 to 33.6. Of all the juvenile court delinquency cases in the country, 62 percent were handled by courts in urban areas, 31 percent by courts in semi-urban areas, and 7 percent by courts in rural areas.

Other Cases

Dependency and neglect (Tables 9, 10 and 11)

Dependency and neglect cases in the United States totaled 141,000 in 1972, an increase of 8 percent over 1971. This is a sharp reversal of the general downward trend in dependency and neglect cases starting in 1967. While it is not possible to pinpoint the actual cause for this rather sharp increase in 1972, one contributing factor might be the increased public attention directed towards the abused child. This could result in the increased finding and reporting of such cases to the juvenile court where they are handled as "neglect" cases.

Special proceedings (Appendix table)

A small portion of cases involve adoption, custody of children, consent to marry, or other "Special proceedings." Not all juvenile courts handle such cases.

SOURCES OF DATA

From 1957 through 1969, national estimates on the number of juvenile delinquency cases disposed of by juvenile courts were based on data derived from a national sample of juvenile courts which, drawn from the Current Population Survey sample of the Bureau of the Census, was considered to be representative of the country as a whole. Since 1970, taking advantage of the extremely high percentage of reporting coverage and in anticipation of developing a new national sample, utilizing more current information from the 1970 decennial census, data from all courts reporting provided the basis for the national estimates.

All courts in the U.S. and those reporting for both years were stratified by the size of the population served by the courts as shown in the table below. Estimates were made for each stratum, using as an inflation factor, the ratio of the population served by the reporting courts to the population served by all courts in the stratum.

Size of court 1/	All courts		Responding courts		Percent responding	
	No.	Population served	No.	Population served	No.	Population served
1,000,000 or more	22	46,942,879	19	39,128,655	86.4	83.4
500,000-999,999	52	36,156,456	36	25,489,860	69.2	70.5
250,000-499,999	74	25,761,642	49	16,761,103	66.2	65.1
100,000-249,999	191	30,100,775	140	22,367,670	73.3	74.3
50,000- 99,999	335	23,404,387	245	17,190,058	73.1	73.4
25,000- 49,999	635	20,791,934	387	13,547,816	60.9	65.2
10,000- 24,999	970	15,810,158	690	11,328,917	71.1	71.7
Under 10,000	694	4,195,339	508	3,177,879	73.2	75.7
Total: U. S.	2,973	203,163,570	2,074	148,991,958	69.8	73.3

1/ Based on population served by court according to 1970 census population.

In 1972, 1,527 courts whose jurisdictions include more than two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age reported on dependency and neglect cases. Data on dependency and neglect cases have always been based on all courts reportin

The States Alaska, Florida, Illinois, New Mexico, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia did not report in 1972.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES are those referred for acts defined in the statutes of the State as the violation of a State law or municipal ordinance by children or youth of juvenile court age, or for conduct so seriously antisocial as to interfere with the rights of others or to menace the welfare of the delinquent himself, or of the community. This broad definition of delinquency includes conduct which violates the law only when committed by children; e.g., truancy, ungovernable behavior, and running away. Excluded from this report are the ordinary traffic cases handled by juvenile courts, except where traffic cases, usually the more serious ones, are adjudicated as "juvenile delinquency" cases and are reported as such. Variations in types of courts having jurisdiction in traffic cases of juveniles and frequent changes in laws affecting this jurisdiction, together with changes in administrative practices and inadequate reporting of such cases, make it very difficult to determine meaningful national estimates on the extent and trends in juvenile traffic offenses.

DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES cover neglect or inadequate care on the part of parents or guardians; e.g., lack of adequate care or support resulting from death, absence, or physical or mental incapacity of the parents, abandonment or desertion, abuse or cruel treatment, and improper or inadequate conditions in the home.

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS cover cases involving children in court for other than delinquency or dependency and neglect; e.g., adoption, institutional commitments for special purposes, application for consent to marry or to enlist in the armed forces, determination of custody or guardianship of a child, and permission (to hospitals) for an operation on a child.

THE UNIT OF COUNT is a case actually disposed of by a court. Such a case is counted each time a child is referred to court during the year on a new referral in delinquency, dependency, neglect, or in special proceedings. Referrals for alleged or adjudged delinquency cases are included.

TYPE OF COURT is determined by the percentage of the population it serves that live in urban areas (as classified by the Bureau of the Census in the 1970 decennial census); for "urban courts," 70 percent or more; for "semi-urban courts," 30-69 percent; for "rural courts," under 30 percent.

METHOD OF HANDLING CASES is classified into judicial and nonjudicial, sometimes referred to as official and unofficial. "Judicial cases" are those where the court has acted on the basis of a petition or motion; "nonjudicial cases," consequently, are those cases which have been adjusted by the judge, referee, probation officer, or officer of the court without the invocation of the court's jurisdiction through petition or motion.

SUMMARY TABLES
Delinquency Cases

Table 1. -- NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, BY SEX, UNITED STATES, 1972

Type of court	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,112,500	100	827,500	100	285,000	100
Urban.....	692,000	62	511,000	62	181,000	64
Semi-urban.....	345,000	31	261,000	31	84,000	29
Rural.....	75,500	7	55,500	7	20,000	7

Table 2. -- METHOD OF HANDLING DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1972

Type of court	Total		Judicial		Nonjudicial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,112,500	100	461,300	41	651,200	59
Urban.....	692,000	100	306,000	44	386,000	56
Semi-urban.....	345,000	100	113,000	33	232,000	67
Rural.....	75,500	100	42,300	56	33,200	44

Table 3. -- RATE OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1972

Type of court	Rate per 1,000 population a/			
	All courts	Age jurisdiction of court		
		Under 16	Under 17	Under 18 b/
Urban.....	36.7	14.2	34.0	42.9
Semi-urban.....	36.4	18.1	34.0	40.8
Rural.....	21.4	10.1	20.4	24.1

a/ These differential rates are calculated on the basis of the 1970 child population at risk; that is, from age 10 to the upper limit of the court's jurisdiction.

b/ A small number of courts having jurisdiction of children under 21 years of age are included here. The number of cases involved for the 18-20 age group does not seriously affect the rates of the courts in this column.

Table 4. -- PERCENT CHANGE IN DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1971-1972

Type of court	Total	Boys	Girls	Judicial	Nonjudicial
Total.....	-1	-2	+2	-3	1/
Urban.....	-3	-4	-2	-4	-3
Semi-urban.....	+4	+2	+11	+3	+5
Rural.....	-2	-5	+8	-6	+4

1/ Increase of less than 1 percent (+0.2).

TREND IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY CASES AND CHILD POPULATION 10–17 YEARS OF AGE, 1957-1972

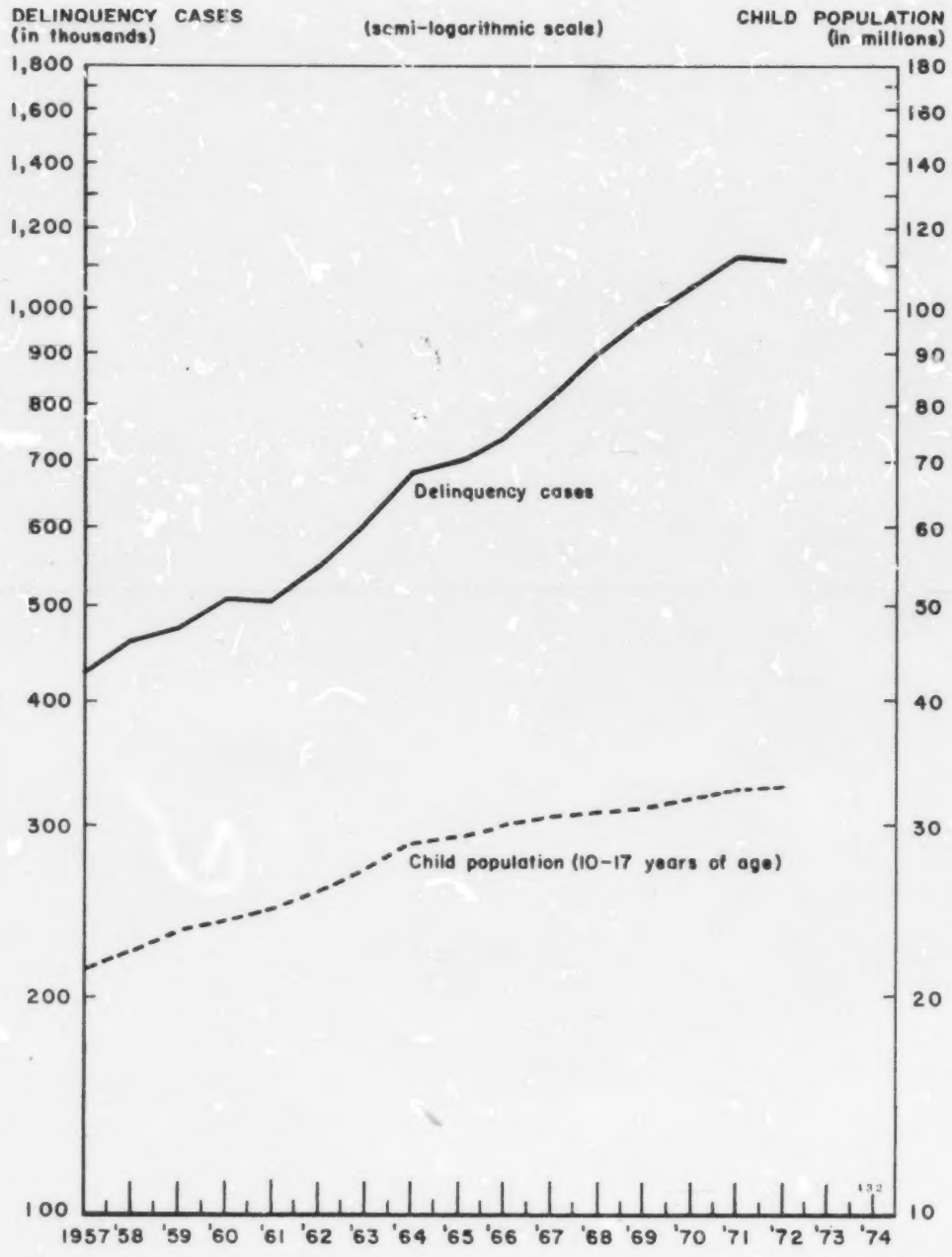

Table 5. -- NUMBER AND RATE OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1957-1972

Year	Delinquency cases a/	Child population 10 through 17 yrs. of age (in thousands)	Rate b/
1957.....	440,000	22,173	19.8
1958.....	470,000	23,443	20.0
1959.....	483,000	24,607	19.6
1960.....	510,000	25,368	20.1
1961.....	503,000	26,056	19.3
1962.....	555,000	26,989	20.6
1963.....	601,000	28,056	21.4
1964.....	686,000	29,244	23.5
1965.....	697,000	29,536	23.6
1966.....	745,000	30,124	24.7
1967.....	811,000	30,837	26.3
1968.....	900,000	31,566	28.5
1969.....	988,500	32,157	30.7
1970.....	1,052,000	32,614	32.3
1971.....	1,125,000	32,969	34.1
1972.....	1,112,500	33,120	33.6

a/ Data for 1957-1969 estimated from the national sample of juvenile courts. Data for 1970, 1971 and 1972 estimated from all courts reporting whose jurisdictions included more than three-fourths of the population of the U.S.

b/ Based on the number of delinquency cases per 1,000 U.S. child population 10 through 17 years of age.

Table 6. -- NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, BY TYPE OF COURT, UNITED STATES, 1957-1972

Year	Urban		Semi-urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1957.....	280,000	63	113,000	26	47,000	11
1958.....	298,000	63	120,000	26	52,000	11
1959.....	295,000	61	127,000	26	61,000	13
1960.....	344,000	67	128,000	25	42,000	8
1961.....	350,000	69	119,000	24	34,000	7
1962.....	383,000	69	132,500	24	39,500	7
1963.....	414,000	69	146,000	24	41,000	7
1964.....	456,000	67	181,000	26	49,000	7
1965.....	470,000	68	183,000	26	43,000	6
1966.....	490,000	66	206,500	28	48,000	6
1967.....	525,000	65	235,300	29	50,700	6
1968.....	588,200	65	256,400	29	55,200	6
1969.....	646,600	66	280,800	28	61,100	6
1970.....	686,000	66	296,800	28	69,200	6
1971.....	717,000	64	331,000	29	77,000	7
1972.....	692,000	62	345,000	31	75,500	7

Table 7. -- NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, BY MANNER OF HANDLING, UNITED STATES, 1957-1972

Year	Judicial		Nonjudicial	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1957.....	239,000	54	201,000	46
1958.....	237,000	50	233,000	50
1959.....	250,000	52	233,000	48
1960.....	258,000	50	256,000	50
1961.....	257,000	51	246,000	49
1962.....	285,000	51	270,000	49
1963.....	298,000	50	303,000	50
1964.....	333,000	49	353,000	51
1965.....	327,000	47	370,000	53
1966.....	357,000	48	387,000	52
1967.....	382,100	47	428,900	53
1968.....	425,400	47	474,400	53
1969.....	433,300	44	555,200	56
1970.....	472,000	45	580,000	55
1971.....	475,000	42	650,000	58
1972.....	461,300	41	651,200	59

Table 8. -- NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, BY SEX, UNITED STATES, 1957-1972

Year	Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1957.....	358,000	81	82,000	19
1958.....	383,000	81	87,000	19
1959.....	393,000	81	90,000	19
1960.....	415,000	81	99,000	19
1961.....	408,000	81	95,000	19
1962.....	450,000	81	104,500	19
1963.....	485,000	81	116,000	19
1964.....	555,000	81	131,000	19
1965.....	555,000	80	142,000	20
1966.....	593,000	80	152,000	20
1967.....	640,000	79	171,000	21
1968.....	708,000	79	191,000	21
1969.....	760,000	77	228,000	23
1970.....	799,500	76	252,000	24
1971.....	845,500	75	279,500	25
1972.....	827,500	74	285,000	26

Dependency and Neglect Cases

Table 9. -- NUMBER AND RATE OF DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1972 a/

Type of court	Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 child population b/			
		All courts	Age jurisdiction of court		
			Under 16	Under 17	Under 18 c/
Urban.....	84,000	1.8	1.1	1.8	2.2
Semi-urban.....	41,000	2.9	2.3	2.1	3.3
Rural.....	16,000	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8

a/ Based on the data from 1,527 courts whose jurisdiction include more than two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age.

b/ Calculated on basis of the 1970 child population at risk, that is, the child population under 16, for courts whose age jurisdiction is under 16, etc.

c/ A small number of courts having jurisdiction of children under 21 years of age are included here. The number of cases involved do not seriously affect the rates of the courts in this column.

Table 10. -- PERCENT CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1971-1972 a/

Type of court	Total	Judicial	Nonjudicial
Total	+8	+4	+36
Urban.....	-3	-6	+8
Semi-urban.....	+35	+21	+93
Rural.....	+18	+20	+3

a/ Based on data from 1,459 courts reporting both years, who jurisdiction includes about two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age.

Table 11. -- NUMBER AND RATE OF DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES DISPOSED OF BY JUVENILE COURTS, UNITED STATES, 1946-1972

Year	Dependency and neglect	Child population under 18 yrs. of age (in thousands)	Rate b/
1946.....	101,000	41,759	2.4
1947.....	104,000	43,301	2.4
1948.....	103,000	44,512	2.3
1949.....	98,000	45,775	2.1
1950.....	93,000	47,017	2.0
1951.....	97,000	48,598	2.0
1952.....	98,000	50,296	1.9
1953.....	103,000	51,987	2.0
1954.....	103,000	53,737	1.9
1955.....	106,000	55,568	1.9
1956.....	105,000	57,377	1.8
1957.....	114,000	59,336	1.9
1958.....	124,000	61,238	2.0
1959.....	128,000	63,038	2.0
1960.....	131,000	64,516	2.0
1961.....	140,000	65,789	2.1
1962.....	141,000	67,092	2.1
1963.....	146,000	68,371	2.1
1964.....	150,000	69,625	2.2
1965.....	157,000	69,699	2.3
1966.....	161,000	69,851	2.3
1967.....	154,000	69,878	2.2
1968.....	141,000	69,831	2.0
1969.....	127,000	69,694	1.8
1970.....	133,000	69,669	1.9
1971.....	130,900	69,576	1.9
1972.....	141,000	69,060	2.0

a/ Data for 1955-1972 estimated from courts serving about two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age in the United States. Data prior to 1955 estimated by the Children's Bureau, based on reports from a smaller but comparable group of courts. Inclusion of estimates from Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960 does not materially affect trend.

b/ Based on dependency and neglect cases per 1,000 U.S. child population under 18 years of age.

APPENDIX

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF JUDICIALLY AND NONJUDICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1972 a/

Area served by court b/	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
ALABAMA: c/							
Calhoun Co. (Anniston)	16	453	123	---	59	6	---
Jefferson Co. (Birmingham)	16, 18	1,744	1,120	---	873	161	---
Madison Co. (Huntsville)	16	972	213	---	78	4	---
Mobile Co. (Mobile)	16	287	463	---	1,506	128	---
Montgomery Co. (Montgomery)	16, 18	472	186	---	---	---	---
Tuscaloosa Co. (Tuscaloosa)	16	241	204	---	47	4	---
61 small courts	16	1,985	1,105	---	968	22	---
ARIZONA:							
1 small court	18	200	96	---	566	---	---
ARKANSAS:							
Pulaski Co. (Little Rock)	18	927	---	---	---	---	---
46 small courts	18	1,941	162	54	1,430	51	22
CALIFORNIA:							
Alameda Co. (Oakland)	18	1,872	---	---	8,882	---	---
Butte Co. (Chico)	18	243	---	---	963	---	---
Contra Costa Co. (Richmond)	18	1,537	---	---	3,201	---	---
Fresno Co. (Fresno)	18	1,168	---	---	3,273	---	---
Humboldt Co. (Eureka)	18	192	---	---	1,182	---	---
Kern Co. (Bakersfield)	18	1,060	---	---	3,728	---	---
Los Angeles Co. (Los Angeles)	18	13,924	---	---	17,434	---	---
Marin Co. (Ross Valley)	18	338	---	---	826	---	---
Merced Co. (Merced)	18	284	---	---	1,128	---	---
Monterey Co. (Salinas)	18	710	---	---	2,812	---	---
Orange Co. (Anaheim)	18	5,386	---	---	5,495	---	---
Riverside Co. (Riverside)	18	1,340	---	---	5,215	---	---
Sacramento Co. (Sacramento)	18	1,843	---	---	4,997	---	---
San Bernardino Co. (San Bernardino)	18	2,780	---	---	3,832	---	---
San Diego Co. (San Diego)	18	3,110	---	---	8,846	---	---
San Francisco Co. (San Francisco)	18	1,364	---	---	4,143	---	---
San Joaquin Co. (Stockton)	18	659	---	---	2,359	---	---
San Luis Obispo Co. (San Luis Obispo)	18	357	---	---	725	---	---
San Mateo Co. (San Mateo)	18	1,351	---	---	1,675	---	---
Santa Barbara Co. (Santa Barbara)	18	620	---	---	1,346	---	---
Santa Clara Co. (San Jose)	18	2,489	---	---	8,386	---	---
Santa Cruz Co. (Santa Cruz)	18	192	---	---	1,980	---	---
Solano Co. (Vallejo)	18	358	---	---	1,673	---	---
Sonoma Co. (Santa Rosa)	18	440	---	---	1,747	---	---
Stanislaus Co. (Modesto)	18	707	---	---	2,929	---	---
Tulare Co. Visalia)	18	578	---	---	865	---	---
Ventura Co. (Oxnard)	18	1,114	---	---	3,300	---	---
31 small courts	18	2,346	---	---	10,990	---	---
COLORADO:							
Adams Co. (North Glenn)	18	1,180	684	527	338	---	---
Arapahoe Co. (Aurora)	18	288	39	364	---	---	---
Boulder Co. (Boulder)	18	126	25	196	---	---	---
Denver Co. (Denver)	18	1,740	5	819	4,207	---	---
El Paso Co. (Colorado Springs)	18	488	48	229	2,150	5	---
Jefferson Co. (Lakewood)	18	452	86	434	118	2	---
Pueblo Co. (Pueblo)	18	521	137	86	843	---	---
53 small courts	18	1,474	383	667	676	62	---
CONNECTICUT:							
First District (Bridgeport)	16	1,040	260	---	1,997	---	---
Second District (New Haven)	16	1,619	244	---	3,647	---	---
Third District (Hartford)	16	745	329	---	2,291	---	---
DELAWARE:							
New Castle Co. (Wilmington)	18	2,023	---	---	---	---	---
2 small courts	18	1,405	1,755	984	43	72	142
GEORGIA:							
Bibb Co. (Macon)	17	543	98	40	---	---	---
Chatham Co. (Savannah)	17	770	136	46	802	53	---
DeKalb Co. (Decatur)	17	840	255	27	1,928	76	515
Fulton Co. (Atlanta)	17	3,696	---	---	---	---	---
Muscogee Co. (Columbus)	17	1,697	315	2	---	---	---
Richmond Co. (Augusta)	17	324	107	---	17	12	---
150 small courts	17	10,286	1,963	996	5,572	291	93

See footnotes at end of table

(Continued)

APPENDIX

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF JUDICIALLY AND NONJUDICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1972 a/--continued

Area served by court b/	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
HAWAII:							
First Circuit (Honolulu)	18	1,793	68	73	1,392	6	190
3 small circuit courts	18	373	10	14	414	---	31
INDIANA:							
Delaware Co. (Center)	18	190	---	---	1,042	---	---
Marion Co. (Indianapolis)	18	6,781	322	92	743	---	1,110
St. Joseph Co. (South Bend)	18	186	1	---	---	---	---
7 small courts	18	406	110	7	763	11	30
IOWA:							
Black Hawk Co. (Waterloo)	18	85	19	---	957	13	---
Linn Co. (Cedar Rapids)	18	169	87	---	1,614	17	---
Polk Co. (Des Moines)	18	495	214	18	1,269	112	18
Scott Co. (Davenport)	18	228	29	2	832	11	---
Woodbury Co. (Sioux City)	18	61	10	---	382	47	---
89 small courts	18	1,988	746	51	6,341	464	9
KANSAS:							
Johnson Co. (Prairie View)	18	566	78	2	2,180	89	18
Sedgwick Co. (Wichita)	18	1,379	298	41	661	15	3
Shawnee Co. (Topeka)	18	101	31	2	529	79	---
Wyandotte Co. (Kansas City)	18	415	107	3	2,588	412	59
99 small courts	18	2,591	492	135	2,380	69	48
KENTUCKY:							
Fayette Co. (Lexington)	18	497	44	---	962	6	---
Kenton Co. (Covington)	18	696	221	---	1,072	3	---
117 small courts	18	5,789	912	---	1,482	96	---
LOUISIANA:							
Caddo Parish (Shreveport)	17	308	48	331	775	---	---
East Baton Rouge (Baton Rouge)	17	1,718	143	4	---	---	---
Jefferson Parish (Gretna)	17	1,396	194	---	1,686	---	---
4th Judicial District (Ouachita)	17	72	76	1	345	83	1
9th Judicial District (Rapides)	17	26	---	63	6	---	---
14th Judicial District (Calcasieu)	17	127	30	4	793	154	78
42 small courts	17	3,817	460	239	4,002	220	37
MAINE:							
Penobscot Co. (Bangor)	17	---	---	---	---	---	---
York Co. (Biddeford City)	17	---	---	---	116	---	---
13 small county courts	17	1,5[illegible]	1	---	---	---	---
MARYLAND:							
Anne Arundel Co. (Annapolis)	18	992	90	---	669	4	---
Baltimore (City)	18	6,944	762	---	1,426	7	---
Baltimore Co. (Cantonsville)	18	1,342	244	---	1,644	44	---
Harford Co. (Bel Air)	18	247	36	---	597	3	---
Montgomery Co. (Silver Spring)	18	651	129	---	1,572	3	---
Prince George's Co. (Hyattsville)	18	2,682	411	---	1,689	15	---
Washington Co. (Hagerstown)	18	337	85	---	21	3	---
17 small courts	18	1,708	590	---	970	10	---
MASSACHUSETTS:							
Berkshire Co. (Pittsfield)	17	504	---	---	---	---	---
Bristol Co. (New Bedford)	17	2,194	---	---	---	---	---
Essex Co. (Lynn)	17	2,096	---	---	---	---	---
Hampden Co. (Springfield)	17	2,214	---	---	---	---	---
Hampshire Co. (Northampton)	17	367	---	---	---	---	---
Middlesex Co. (Cambridge)	17	4,494	---	---	---	---	---
Norfolk Co. (Quincy)	17	2,221	---	---	---	---	---
Plymouth Co. (Brockton)	17	1,957	---	---	---	---	---
Suffolk Co. (Boston)	17	5,013	---	---	---	---	---
Worcester Co. (Worcester)	17	2,998	---	---	---	---	---
4 small courts	17	1,011	---	---	---	---	---
MICHIGAN:							
Bay Co. (Bay City)	17	196	52	108	234	---	---
Genesee Co. (Flint)	17	1,475	504	529	578	---	---
Ingham Co. (Lansing)	17	432	209	301	95	---	---
Jackson Co. (Jackson)	17	519	161	129	---	---	---
Kalamazoo Co. (Kalamazoo)	17	200	130	163	741	---	---
Kent Co. (Grand Rapids)	17	362	229	365	494	---	---
Macomb Co. (Warren)	17	854	143	499	---	---	---
Monroe Co. (Monroe)	17	138	74	82	273	---	---
Muskegon Co. (Muskegon)	17	179	173	164	732	---	---
Oakland Co. (Pontiac)	17	1,226	347	843	3,534	---	---
St. Clair Co. (Port Huron)	17	160	75	128	19	---	---
Washtenaw Co. (Ann Arbor)	17	263	150	213	322	---	---
Wayne Co. (Detroit)	17	3,834	1,606	---	1,907	---	---
62 small courts	17	3,650	1,440	1,889	1,826	---	---

See footnotes at end of table

(Continued)

APPENDIX

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF JUDICIALLY AND NONJUDICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1972 a/--continued

Area served by court b/	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
MINNESOTA:							
Hennepin Co. (Minneapolis)	18	4,289	---	---	2,255	---	---
Ramsey Co. (St. Paul)	18	1,725	---	---	---	---	---
St. Louis Co. (Duluth)	18	514	---	---	318	---	---
84 small courts	18	9,883	---	---	1,666	---	---
MISSISSIPPI:							
Harrison Co. (Biloxi)	18	467	222	---	---	---	---
Hinds Co. (Jackson)	18	377	41	---	186	5	---
76 small courts	18	4,068	1,237	---	1,662	185	---
MISSOURI:							
Clay Co. (Gladstone City)	17	119	25	219	1,316	219	---
Greene Co. (Springfield)	17	29	134	135	641	28	1
Jackson Co. (Kansas City)	17	2,096	194	---	2,724	110	---
Jefferson Co. (Festus City)	17	166	52	84	943	30	8
St. Louis Co. (Florissant City)	17	2,333	353	246	5,364	477	33
St. Louis (City)	17	2,931	---	---	1,042	---	---
103 small courts	17	1,877	532	1,329	6,697	493	72
NEBRASKA:							
Douglas Co. (Omaha)	18	570	92	---	533	178	1
Lancaster Co. (Lincoln)	18	257	46	---	447	3	1
89 small courts	18	1,143	105	41	391	5	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE:							
Hillsborough Co. (Manchester)	17	917	112	---	20	---	---
Rockingham Co. (Portsmouth)	17	320	18	---	---	---	---
8 small county courts	17	722	159	6	156	---	---
NEW JERSEY:							
Atlantic Co. (Atlantic City)	18	1,414	---	---	---	---	---
Bergen Co. (Teaneck)	18	4,331	19	---	---	---	---
Camden Co. (Camden)	18	3,348	10	45	859	---	226
Gloucester Co. (Deptford)	18	3,107	---	---	3.3	---	---
Somerset Co. (Franklin Twp.)	18	782	---	---	190	---	172
Union Co. (Elizabeth City)	18	3,985	35	---	573	84	---
1 small court	18	299	---	6	71	---	---
NEW YORK: d/							
Albany Co. (Albany)	16	773	262	---	---	---	---
Broome Co. (Binghamton)	16	339	131	---	---	---	---
Chautauqua Co. (Jamestown)	16	159	34	---	---	---	---
Chemung Co. (Elmira City)	16	221	78	---	---	---	---
Dutchess Co. (Poughkeepsie)	16	320	67	---	---	---	---
Erie Co. (Buffalo)	16	2,170	309	---	---	---	---
Monroe Co. (Rochester)	16	1,051	126	---	---	---	---
Nassau Co. (Hempstead)	16	1,239	369	---	---	---	---
New York (City)	16	9,666	3,714	---	---	---	---
Niagara Co. (Niagara Falls)	16	158	53	---	---	---	---
Oneida Co. (Utica)	16	136	32	---	---	---	---
Onondaga Co. (Syracuse)	16	801	262	---	---	---	---
Orange Co. (Newburgh)	16	631	122	---	---	---	---
Oswego Co. (Oswego City)	16	146	165	---	---	---	---
Rensselaer Co. (Troy)	16	272	49	---	---	---	---
Rockland Co. (Orangetown)	16	316	93	---	---	---	---
St. Lawrence Co. (Ogdenburg)	16	78	213	---	---	---	---
Saratoga Co. (Saratoga Springs)	16	59	31	---	---	---	---
Schenectady Co. (Schenectady)	16	258	61	---	---	---	---
Suffolk Co. (Islip)	16	1,247	257	---	---	---	---
Ulster Co. (Kingston)	16	169	90	---	---	---	---
Westchester Co. (Yonkers)	16	828	290	---	---	---	---
35 small courts	16	1,957	1,329	---	---	---	---
NORTH CAROLINA: d/							
Cumberland Co. (Fayetteville)	16	30	342	---	---	---	---
Forsyth Co. (Winston-Salem)	16	550	137	---	---	---	---
Gaston Co. (Gastonia)	16	390	116	---	---	---	---
Mecklenburg Co. (Charlotte)	16	1,174	172	---	---	---	---
Onslow Co. (Jacksonville Twp.)	16	25	18	---	---	---	---
88 small courts	16	5,009	1,418	---	---	---	---
NORTH DAKOTA:							
First Judicial District (Fargo)	18	272	84	82	1,140	1	2
5 small judicial districts	18	350	130	49	3,727	87	5
OHIO: d/							
Allen Co. (Lima)	18	967	97	3	171	---	131
Butler Co. (Hamilton)	18	562	162	153	991	29	---
Clark Co. (Springfield)	18	194	223	30	783	2	---
Columbiana Co. (E. Liverpool)	18	327	90	---	294	10	---
Cuyahoga Co. (Cleveland)	18	4,265	468	142	2,952	---	---
Franklin Co. (Columbus)	18	1,715	848	331	942	54	40

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued)

APPENDIX

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF JUDICIALLY AND NONJUDICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1972 a/—continued

Area served by court b/	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
OHIO: a/—continued							
Greene Co. (Bath)	18	391	34	---	155	---	1
Hamilton Co. (Cincinnati)	18	7,018	692	114	178	---	1
Lake Co. (Willowick)	18	915	39	2	141	1	---
Licking Co. (Newark)	18	67	63	37	52	---	---
Lorain Co. (Lorain)	16	803	152	---	89	---	---
Lucas Co. (Toledo)	18	1,376	413	417	2,659	---	15
Mahoning Co. (Youngstown)	18	292	369	10	1,592	1	17
Montgomery Co. (Dayton)	18	2,203	232	192	3,283	2	2
Portage Co. (Franklin)	18	979	171	---	---	---	---
Richland Co. (Mansfield)	18	963	125	---	10	---	---
Stark Co. (Canton)	18	1,488	251	116	1,200	---	1
Summit Co. (Akron)	18	2,062	71	48	2,914	1	---
Trumbull Co. (Warren)	18	112	162	34	1,230	---	---
69 small courts	18	12,905	2,489	713	2,898	52	102
OKLAHOMA:							
Oklahoma Co. (Oklahoma City)	18	2,029	313	296	1,118	---	---
Tulsa Co. (Tulsa)	18	932	631	49	1,382	14	260
2 small courts	18	73	10	---	93	---	---
OREGON:							
Clackamas Co. (Milwaukie)	18	221	187	76	2,604	252	40
Lane Co. (Eugene)	18	892	212	16	3,989	26	5
Marion Co. (Salem)	18	878	229	3	3,368	116	---
Multnomah Co. (Portland)	18	1,314	435	378	6,322	456	714
30 small courts	18	4,076	787	122	16,068	787	117
PENNSYLVANIA:							
Allegheny Co. (Pittsburgh)	18	3,234	348	---	---	---	---
Beaver Co. (Aliquippa)	18	117	2	---	621	---	---
Berks Co. (Reading)	18	90	12	---	280	---	---
Blair Co. (Altoona)	18	144	49	---	355	3	---
Bucks Co. (Bristol)	18	443	1	---	595	---	---
Butler Co. (Butler)	18	139	1	---	419	---	---
Cambria Co. (Johnston)	18	340	---	---	66	---	---
Chester Co. (West Chester)	18	161	---	---	438	1	---
Cumberland Co. (Carlisle)	18	237	53	---	327	2	---
Dauphin Co. (Harrisburg)	18	244	72	---	302	---	---
Delaware Co. (Chester)	18	641	1	---	9	---	---
Erie Co. (Erie)	18	261	---	---	400	1	---
Fayette Co. (Uniontown)	18	200	---	---	65	3	---
Franklin Co. (Chambersburg)	18	300	---	---	22	---	---
Lackawanna Co. (Scranton)	18	196	2	---	3	---	---
Lawrence Co. (New Castle)	18	25	---	---	197	---	---
Lehigh Co. (Allentown)	18	205	---	---	287	---	---
Luzerne Co. (Wilkes-Barre)	18	638	12	---	---	---	---
Lycoming Co. (Williamsport)	18	87	---	---	5	---	---
Mercer Co. (Sharon)	18	152	31	---	7	1	---
Montgomery Co. (Norristown)	18	1,298	---	---	4	---	---
Northampton Co. (Bethlehem)	18	155	80	---	591	1	---
Philadelphia Co. (City)	18	7,486	13	---	6,729	18	---
Schuylkill Co. (Pottsville)	18	284	---	---	44	---	---
Washington Co. (Washington)	18	114	---	---	---	---	---
Westmoreland Co. (N. Pensington)	18	874	2	---	10	---	---
York Co. (York)	18	80	---	---	356	---	---
39 small courts	18	1,972	140	---	4,995	135	---
PUERTO RICO:							
Ponce (Ponce)	18	476	---	---	355	---	---
San Juan (San Juan)	18	914	---	---	583	---	---
7 small courts	18	2,551	---	---	977	---	---
RHODE ISLAND:							
State (Providence)	18	713	521	925	768	---	---
SOUTH CAROLINA:							
Anderson Co. (Anderson)	16	634	199	108	---	---	---
Charleston Co. (Charleston)	16	1,798	43	6	---	---	---
Greenville Co. (Greenville)	16	1,325	15	670	---	---	---
Richland Co. (Columbia)	16	467	45	---	65	---	---
Spartanburg Co. (Spartanburg)	16	1,272	---	998	---	---	---
8 small courts	16	2,100	487	668	10	---	8
SOUTH DAKOTA:							
State (Sioux Falls)	18	2,510	169	61	2,593	---	---
TENNESSEE:							
Davidson Co. (Nashville)	18	4,387	---	---	---	---	---
Hamilton Co. (Chattanooga)	18	1,828	264	155	---	---	---
Knox Co. (Knoxville)	18	1,263	391	70	1,387	---	---
Shelby Co. (Memphis)	18	7,554	1,853	---	2,425	---	---
Sullivan Co. (Kingsport)	18	805	189	5	88	45	3
91 small courts	18	6,649	684	687	6,170	120	174

See footnotes at end of table.

(Continued)

APPENDIX

CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF JUDICIALLY AND NONJUDICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1972 a/—continued

Area served by court b/	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	JUDICIAL CASES			NONJUDICIAL CASES		
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
TEXAS: c/							
Bexar Co. (San Antonio)	17, 18	888	---	---	2,912	---	---
Brazoria Co. (Brazosport)	17, 18	41	---	---	897	---	---
Cameron Co. (Brownsville)	17, 18	313	---	---	895	---	---
Dallas Co. (Dallas)	17, 18	1,397	598	4,586	6,865	---	---
Harris Co. (Houston)	17, 18	2,693	---	2,203	10,653	---	---
Hidalgo Co. (McAllen)	17, 18	60	---	---	679	---	---
Jefferson Co. (Beaumont)	17, 18	258	---	---	982	---	---
McLennan Co. (Waco)	17, 18	98	---	---	619	---	---
Nueces Co. (Corpus Christi)	17, 18	475	---	---	646	---	---
115 small courts	17, 18	2,745	283	539	11,950	129	10
UTAH:							
District I - (Ogden)	18	1,757	139	---	2,604	40	---
District II - (Salt Lake City)	18	3,982	402	---	4,143	320	---
District III - (Provo)	18	2,073	76	---	1,590	3	---
2 small district courts	18	1,077	148	---	692	22	---
VERMONT: d/							
12 small district courts	16	345	128	123	---	---	---
VIRGINIA:							
Arlington Co	18	793	418	567	---	---	---
Fairfax Co.	18	2,194	774	921	---	---	---
Henrico Co.	18	403	3	254	---	---	---
Prince William Co.	18	574	2	101	---	---	---
Alexandria (City)	18	737	124	112	69	6	15
Hampton (City)	18	826	276	---	---	---	---
Newport News (City)	18	840	77	60	---	---	---
Norfolk (City)	18	2,713	1,033	4	---	---	---
Portsmouth (City)	18	907	65	342	---	---	---
Richmond (City)	18	1,356	168	1,058	1,061	11	86
Virginia Beach (City)	18	1,525	---	626	1,000	---	---
116 small courts	18	17,158	3,074	6,027	3,413	255	1,374
VIRGIN ISLANDS:							
5 small courts	18	289	26	19	---	---	---
WASHINGTON:							
Clark Co. (Vancouver City)	18	231	280	43	960	132	---
King Co. (Seattle)	18	1,347	807	761	1,909	500	7,075
Kitsap Co. (Bremerton)	18	147	48	45	803	276	292
Pierce Co. (Tacoma)	18	874	860	---	1,744	1,715	---
Snohomish Co. (Everett)	18	1,143	1,796	---	1,761	1,202	---
Spokane Co. (Spokane)	18	199	404	---	1,437	627	647
Yakima Co. (Yakima)	18	426	412	336	1,177	533	195
30 small courts	18	2,213	2,719	422	8,860	3,709	771
WEST VIRGINIA:							
Cabell Co. (Huntington)	18	617	12	1	4	1	---
Kanawha Co. (Charleston)	18	130	9	24	763	---	4
53 small courts	18	1,290	239	441	339	20	30

a/ NOTE WELL: This table includes all courts that transmitted reports to the National Center for Social Statistics. The data in this table should not be used to make comparisons between communities regarding the extent of delinquency. Questions concerning changes in an individual court's data from one year to another should be directed to that individual court.

b/ Courts serving area with population of 100,000 or more are listed separately showing the chief city located in each area. Courts serving areas with less than 100,000 are combined for each State and are presented as "small courts."

c/ Where the age under which the court has original jurisdiction is different for boys and girls, the age for boys appears first. In California the jurisdiction of the adult court rather than the juvenile court is usually invoked for those 18 years or over. In South Carolina, dependency and neglect "child" means under 21 years of age. In New York the age limit for neglect cases is 16 for boys and 18 for girls.

d/ Those cases classified as PINS, unruly, undisciplined, etc. are included with delinquency cases for the purposes of this report.

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